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ECONOMICS

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A SocioEconomic Profile

Cheyenne city, Wyoming

Produced by the
Economic Profile System Community (EPSC)
July 23, 2008

About The Economic Profile System Community (EPSC)

This profile was produced using the Economic Profile System Community (EPSC). EPSC is designed to allow users to automatically and efficiently produce detailed socioeconomic profiles at a variety of geographic scales using the spreadsheet program Microsoft Excel.

Profiles contain tables and figures that illustrate long-term trends in population; employment and personal income by industry; average earnings; business development; retirement and other non-labor income; commuting patterns; agriculture; and earnings by industry.

Databases used for EPSC profiles are from the Bureau of the Census. See the companion product (EPS) to run profiles from additional data sources.

EPS was developed in partnership with the Bureau of Land Management by Ray Rasker, Jeff van den Noort, Ben Alexander and Patty Gude when they were employees of the Sonoran Institute, and continues to be refined and improved by these authors under the auspices of their new organization, Headwaters Economics.

EPS is available for free download from Headwaters Economics (www.headwaterseconomics.org).

For technical questions about EPSC, contact Jeff van den Noort at jeff@headwaterseconomics.org.



www.headwaterseconomics.org

Headwaters Economics conducts social science research to understand demographic and socioeconomic trends and their impacts on changing land use patterns. We use this knowledge to assist individuals, organizations and communities to benefit from their competitive advantages.



www.blm.gov

The Bureau of Land Management (BLM), an agency within the U.S. Department of the Interior, administers 262 million surface acres of America's public lands, located primarily in 12 Western States. The BLM sustains the health, diversity, and productivity of the public lands for the use and enjoyment of present and future generations.



www.sonoran.org

The Sonoran Institute promotes community decisions that respect the land and people of the West. Working with communities since 1990, we believe people make the best decisions about their future when they look at the big picture, work collaboratively and create practical, local solutions. The Institute encourages public participation, civil dialogue and practical solutions that benefit each community as a whole. We believe informed and engaged citizens boost the resilience of a community's economic and natural systems.

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Note: The data for this profile is from the U.S. Bureau of the Census, files SF1 and SF3. SF1 represents that data that was collected from the short Census form, which was sent to 100% of the population, but only contains the basic Census information. SF3 represents the more detailed data that was collected from the long form, which was only sent to a portion of the total population. Most of the detailed information in this report is from the SF3. We always retrieved the data from SF1 whenever possible because it is more accurate. Each table in this profile contains a footnote indicating where (SF1 or SF3) the data came from, including the table number. See the methods section at the end of the profile for more information.

Age Breakout in 2000

- The median age in 2000 is 36.6 years.

- In 2000, the baby boom was aged 40 - 55.

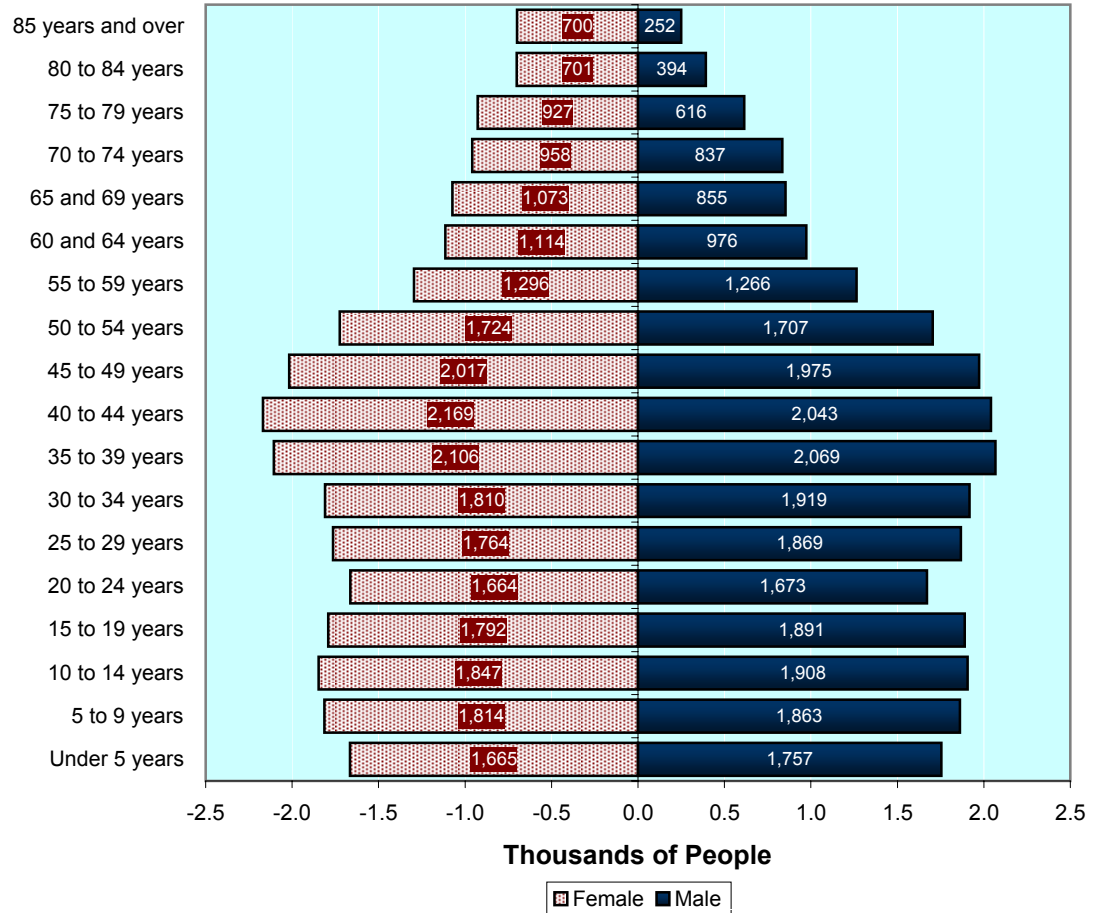
- The largest age category is 40 to 44 years old (4,212 people or 7.9% of the total).

- The population density is 2511 people per square mile (excluding water).

Population by Age and Sex							
	F / M Split	Female		Male		Total	
Total	51% / 49%	27,141	100%	25,870	100%	53,011	100%
Under 20 years	49% / 51%	7,118	26%	7,419	29%	14,537	27%
65 years and over	60% / 40%	4,359	16%	2,954	11%	7,313	14%
Median Age		37.9		35.1		36.6	

Universe: Total population

Table SF1 - P12



Race

- Race and Ethnicity are broken out separately. The Ethnicity breakout is separate because Hispanics can be of any race.

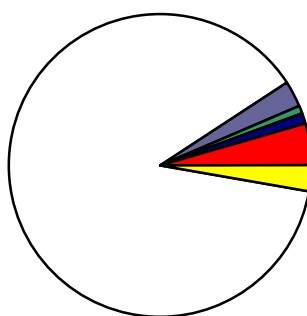
Total Population by Race		% of Total
White	46,707	88.1%
Black or African American	1,472	2.8%
American Indian & Alaska Native	430	0.8%
Asian	561	1.1%
Native Hawaiian & Other Pacific Islander	59	0.1%
Some other race	2,356	4.4%
Two or more races	1,426	2.7%

Universe: Total population

Table SF1 - P7

- The largest number of residents are "White" (88.1%).
- The second largest group of residents are "Some other race" (4.4%).

2000 Race Breakout



- White
- Black or African American
- American Indian & Alaska Native
- Asian
- Native Hawaiian & Other Pacific Islander
- Some other race
- Two or more races

Ethnicity

- 12.5% of the population is Hispanic or Latino (of any race).
- Of Hispanic or Latino people, the largest number are "White alone" (53.6% of the Hispanic population).

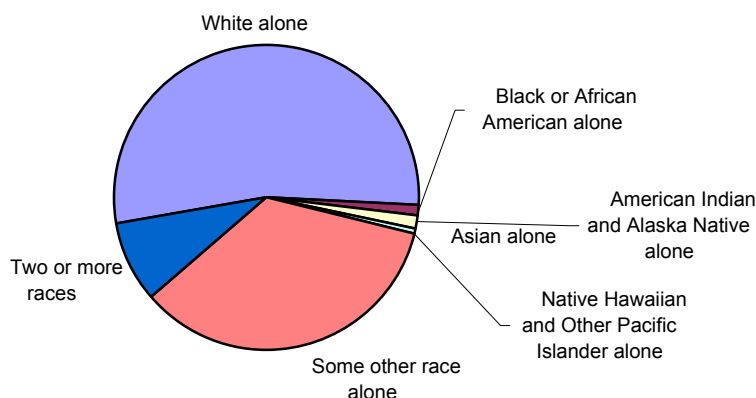
Hispanic Population by Race in 2000		% of Total	% of Hispanic
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	6,646	12.5%	100.0%
White alone	3,561	6.7%	53.6%
Black or African American alone	73	0.1%	1.1%
American Indian and Alaska Native alone	101	0.2%	1.5%
Asian alone	23	0.0%	0.3%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone	14	0.0%	0.2%
Some other race alone	2,299	4.3%	34.6%
Two or more races	575	1.1%	8.7%
Not Hispanic or Latino	46,365	87.5%	
Total:	53,011	100.0%	

Universe: Total population

Table SF1 - P8

- Of Hispanic or Latino people, the second largest number are "Some other race alone" (34.6% of the Hispanic population).

Hispanic by Race



Housing

- 93.9% of the housing units are occupied.
- 62.8% of the housing units are owner occupied or for sale.
- 34.6% of the housing units are renter occupied or for rent.
- 0.4% of the housing units are vacant units for seasonal, recreational, or occasional use.

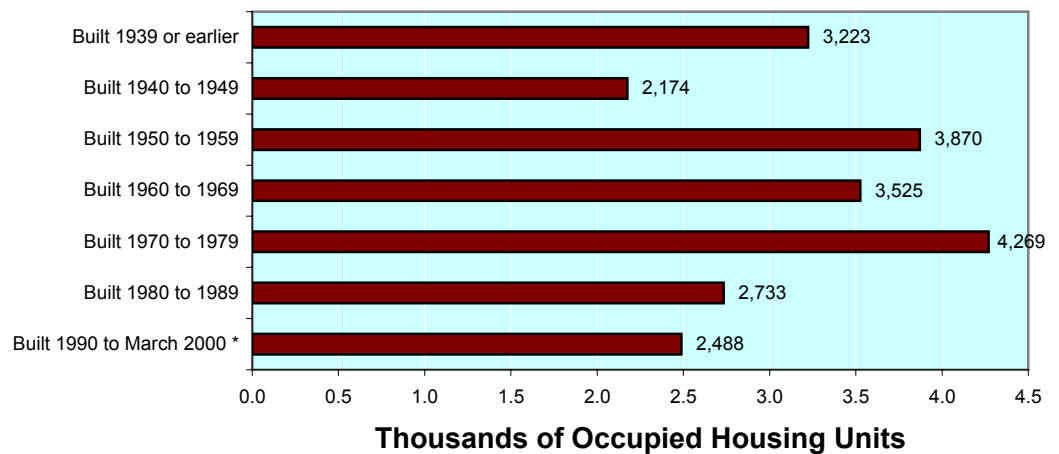
Housing in 2000		% of Total
Total Housing Units	23,782	
Universe: Housing units		SF1 - H1
Occupied	22,324	93.9%
Vacant Units - Total	1,458	
Vacancy Rate (%)	6.1%	
Average Household Size	2.3	
Universe: Housing units		SF1 - H3, H12
Owner Occupied Units		% of Total
Owner Occupied	14,739	62.0%
Vacant Units - For Sale Only	196	
Homeowner Vacancy Rate (%)	1.3%	
Average Household Size	2.5	
Universe: Occupied housing units		SF1 - H4, H5 & H12
Rental Units		% of Total
Renter Occupied	7,585	31.9%
Vacant Units - For Rent	648	
Rental Vacancy Rate (%)	7.9%	
Average Household Size	2.1	
Universe: Occupied housing units		SF1 - H4, H5 & H12
Vacant Units		% of Total
For rent	648	2.7%
For sale only	196	0.8%
Rented or sold, not occupied	102	0.4%
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use	87	0.4%
For migrant workers	-	0.0%
Other vacant	425	1.8%
Total Vacant	1,458	6.1%
Universe: Vacant housing units		SF1 - H5

Home Construction

- The largest number of houses were built 1970 to 1979.

* Note: This ranking is based on time periods of different lengths. The most recent time period spans 10 years and 3 months.

Home Construction by Decade



Universe: Occupied housing units

SF3 - H36

Housing Affordability - Rentals

- 24% of the median household income was paid in gross rent (incl. utilities).

Rental Affordability

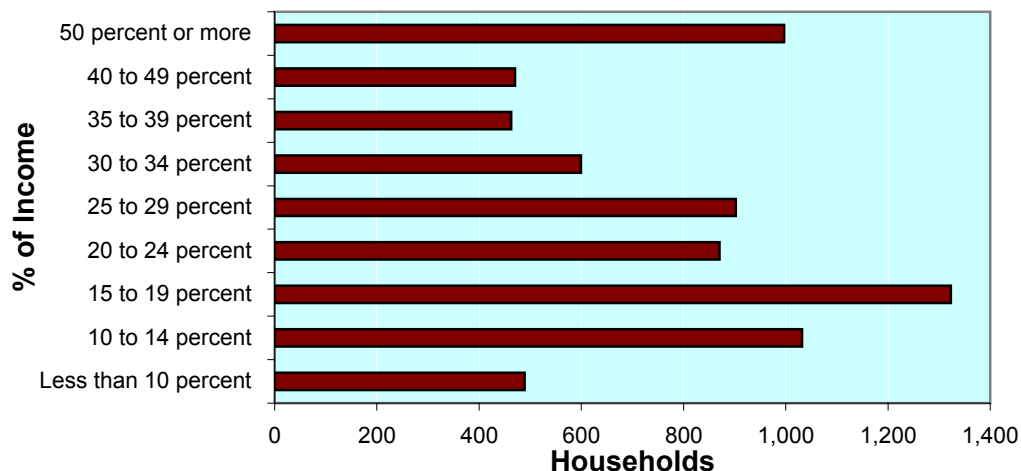
Median gross rent	\$ 470
Median gross rent as a percentage of household income in 1999	24%

Universe: Specified renter-occupied housing units paying cash rent

SF3 - H63

Households by Percent of Household Income Paid to Rent

- 13% of the households that pay rent, spend more than 50% of their household income in gross rent (incl. utilities).



Universe: Specified renter-occupied housing units

SF3 - H69

Housing Affordability - Owner Occupied

- The housing affordability index is 162, which suggests that the median family can afford the median house. *

Owner Occupied Housing Affordability

2000

Specified owner-occupied housing units: Median value (Adjusted for Inflation)	\$ 102,400
% of median income necessary to buy the median house	15%
Income required to qualify for the median house	\$ 28,935
Housing Affordability Index: (100 or above means that the median family can afford the median house.)*	162

Universe: Specified owner-occupied housing units

SF3 - H76

Income in:

1999

Per capita income	\$ 19,809
Median household income	\$ 38,856
Median family income	\$ 46,771

Universe: Total population, Households, Families

SF3 - P82,P53,P77

* Note: The housing affordability figures assume a 20% down payment and that no more than 25% of a family's income goes to paying the mortgage. It is based on an interest rate of 10.01% in 1990 and 8.03% in 2000. Use this statistic as a comparative, rather than absolute, measure.

Top 10 (of the Top Level Categories)

	Both Sexes		M/F Split
	Number	%	
1) Educational, health and social services:	4,874	20%	25%/75%
2) Public administration	3,462	14%	51%/49%
3) Retail trade	3,335	14%	48%/52%
4) Arts, entertainment, recreation, accommodation and food services:	1,990	8%	49%/51%
5) Finance, insurance, real estate and rental and leasing:	1,927	8%	27%/73%
6) Construction	1,848	8%	92%/8%
7) Transportation and warehousing, and utilities:	1,697	7%	87%/13%
8) Profess., scientific, management, admin., and waste management services:	1,691	7%	52%/48%
9) Manufacturing	1,110	5%	77%/23%
10) Other services (except public administration)	1,091	4%	44%/56%
Total of Top 10	23,025	94%	

Employment by Industry (NAICS)

	Male		Female		Both Sexes		M/F Split
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting, and mining:	223	2%	53	0%	276	1%	81%/19%
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	82	1%	53	0%	135	1%	61%/39%
Mining	141	1%	-	0%	141	1%	100%/0%
Construction	1,692	14%	156	1%	1,848	8%	92%/8%
Manufacturing	856	7%	254	2%	1,110	5%	77%/23%
Wholesale trade	343	3%	102	1%	445	2%	77%/23%
Retail trade	1,604	13%	1,731	14%	3,335	14%	48%/52%
Transportation and warehousing, and utilities:	1,470	12%	227	2%	1,697	7%	87%/13%
Transportation and warehousing	1,319	11%	175	1%	1,494	6%	88%/12%
Utilities	151	1%	52	0%	203	1%	74%/26%
Information	395	3%	400	3%	795	3%	50%/50%
Finance, insurance, real estate and rental and leasing:	524	4%	1,403	12%	1,927	8%	27%/73%
Finance and insurance	321	3%	1,101	9%	1,422	6%	23%/77%
Real estate and rental and leasing	203	2%	302	2%	505	2%	40%/60%
Profess., scientific, management, admin., and waste management services:	881	7%	810	7%	1,691	7%	52%/48%
Professional, scientific, and technical services	539	4%	476	4%	1,015	4%	53%/47%
Management of companies and enterprises	-	0%	7	0%	7	0%	0%/100%
Administrative and support and waste management services	342	3%	327	3%	669	3%	51%/49%
Educational, health and social services:	1,216	10%	3,658	30%	4,874	20%	25%/75%
Educational services	602	5%	1,367	11%	1,969	8%	31%/69%
Health care and social assistance	614	5%	2,291	19%	2,905	12%	21%/79%
Arts, entertainment, recreation, accommodation and food services:	982	8%	1,008	8%	1,990	8%	49%/51%
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	175	1%	205	2%	380	2%	46%/54%
Accommodation and food services	807	6%	803	7%	1,610	7%	50%/50%
Other services (except public administration)	481	4%	610	5%	1,091	4%	44%/56%
Public administration	1,780	14%	1,682	14%	3,462	14%	51%/49%
Total	12,447		12,094		24,541		51%/49%

Universe: Employed civilian population 16 years and over

SF3 - P49

Shaded cells indicate that categories that represent more than 10% of the total.

* See the Glossary at the end of the profile for more information about these categories.

The index of industrial specialization was 845 compared to 789 in the United States. A more diverse economy has a lower index value.

Top 10 (of the Second Tier Categories)

	Both Sexes		M/F Split
	Number	%	
1) Professional and related occupations:	4,804	20%	41%/59%
2) Office and administrative support occupations	4,099	17%	20%/80%
3) Management, business, and financial operations occupations:	3,298	13%	52%/48%
4) Sales and related occupations	2,891	12%	42%/58%
5) Transportation and material moving occupations:	1,944	8%	90%/10%
6) Construction and extraction occupations:	1,582	6%	97%/3%
7) Food preparation and serving related occupations	1,349	5%	46%/54%
8) Production occupations	1,111	5%	77%/23%
9) Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	1,017	4%	92%/8%
10) Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	739	3%	62%/38%
Total of Top 10	22,834	93%	

Employment by Occupation (SOC*)

	Male		Female		Both Sexes		M/F Split
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	
Management, professional, and related occupations:	3,679	30%	4,423	37%	8,102	33%	45%/55%
Management, business, and financial operations occupations:	1,717	14%	1,581	13%	3,298	13%	52%/48%
Management occupations, except farmers and farm managers	1,212	10%	846	7%	2,058	8%	59%/41%
Farmers and farm managers	11	0%	14	0%	25	0%	44%/56%
Business and financial operations occupations:	494	4%	721	6%	1,215	5%	41%/59%
Business operations specialists	166	1%	288	2%	454	2%	37%/63%
Financial specialists	328	3%	433	4%	761	3%	43%/57%
Professional and related occupations:	1,962	16%	2,842	23%	4,804	20%	41%/59%
Computer and mathematical occupations	175	1%	189	2%	364	1%	48%/52%
Architecture and engineering occupations:	448	4%	66	1%	514	2%	87%/13%
Architects, surveyors, cartographers, and engineers	280	2%	58	0%	338	1%	83%/17%
Drafters, engineering, and mapping technicians	168	1%	8	0%	176	1%	95%/5%
Life, physical, and social science occupations	156	1%	92	1%	248	1%	63%/37%
Community and social services occupations	162	1%	229	2%	391	2%	41%/59%
Legal occupations	203	2%	244	2%	447	2%	45%/55%
Education, training, and library occupations	348	3%	1,008	8%	1,356	6%	26%/74%
Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media occupations	218	2%	186	2%	404	2%	54%/46%
Healthcare practitioners and technical occupations:	252	2%	828	7%	1,080	4%	23%/77%
Health diagnosing and treating practitioners and technical occ.	207	2%	564	5%	771	3%	27%/73%
Health technologists and technicians	45	0%	264	2%	309	1%	15%/85%
Service occupations:	1,590	13%	2,151	18%	3,741	15%	43%/57%
Healthcare support occupations	38	0%	406	3%	444	2%	9%/91%
Protective service occupations:	367	3%	139	1%	506	2%	73%/27%
Fire fighting, prevention, and law enforce. workers, incl. super.	240	2%	68	1%	308	1%	78%/22%
Other protective service workers, including supervisors	127	1%	71	1%	198	1%	64%/36%
Food preparation and serving related occupations	620	5%	729	6%	1,349	5%	46%/54%
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	456	4%	283	2%	739	3%	62%/38%
Personal care and service occupations	109	1%	594	5%	703	3%	16%/84%
Sales and office occupations:	2,056	17%	4,934	41%	6,990	28%	29%/71%
Sales and related occupations	1,223	10%	1,668	14%	2,891	12%	42%/58%
Office and administrative support occupations	833	7%	3,266	27%	4,099	17%	20%/80%
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	43	0%	11	0%	54	0%	80%/20%
Construction, extraction, and maintenance occupations:	2,465	20%	134	1%	2,599	11%	95%/5%
Construction and extraction occupations:	1,532	12%	50	0%	1,582	6%	97%/3%
Supervisors, construction and extraction workers	211	2%	-	0%	211	1%	100%/0%
Construction trades workers	1,270	10%	50	0%	1,320	5%	96%/4%
Extraction workers	51	0%	-	0%	51	0%	100%/0%
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	933	7%	84	1%	1,017	4%	92%/8%
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations:	2,614	21%	441	4%	3,055	12%	86%/14%
Production occupations	859	7%	252	2%	1,111	5%	77%/23%
Transportation and material moving occupations:	1,755	14%	189	2%	1,944	8%	90%/10%
Supervisors, transportation and material moving workers	59	0%	21	0%	80	0%	74%/26%
Aircraft and traffic control occupations	30	0%	-	0%	30	0%	100%/0%
Motor vehicle operators	725	6%	95	1%	820	3%	88%/12%
Rail, water and other transportation occupations	520	4%	14	0%	534	2%	97%/3%
Material moving workers	421	3%	59	0%	480	2%	88%/12%
Total	12,447		12,094		24,541		51%/49%

Universe: Employed civilian population 16 years and over

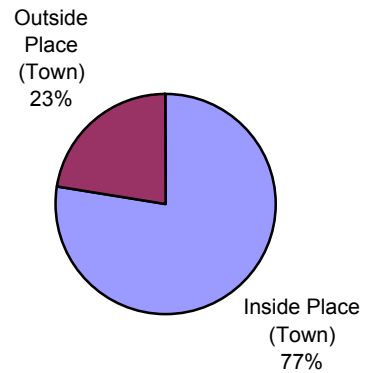
SF3 - P50

* See the Glossary at the end of the profile for more information. Shaded cells indicate that categories that represent more than 10% of the total

Place of Work

- 96% of residents worked in state.
- 95% of residents worked in the county.
- 77% of residents worked in town.

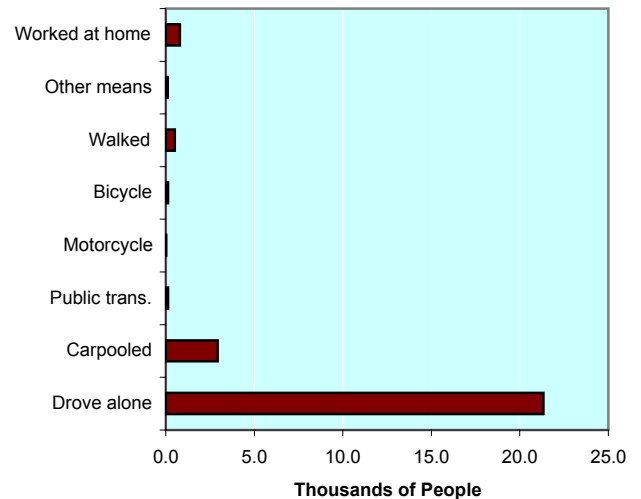
State of Work:		
	# of People	%
In State	24,826	96%
Outside State	1,115	4%
County of Work:		
In County	24,591	95%
Outside County	235	1%
Place of Work:		
Of the people living in a Place (Town)		
Inside Place (Town)	20,088	77%
Outside Place (Town)	5,853	23%
Total	25,941	100%
Universe: Workers 16 years and over		
SF3 - P26 & P27		



Method of Commute

- 3.1% of residents worked at home.
- 2.4% of residents walked or biked to work.
- 0.5% of residents took public transportation.
- 82% of residents drove alone.

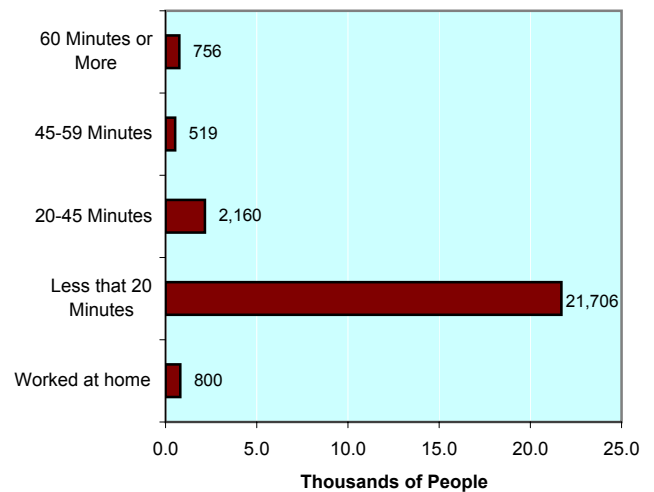
Method of Commute		
Car, truck, or van:	24,260	94%
Drove alone	21,330	82%
Carpooled	2,930	11%
Public transportation:	129	0%
Taxicab	33	0%
Other	96	0%
Motorcycle	18	0%
Bicycle	128	0%
Walked	502	2%
Other means	104	0%
Worked at home	800	3%
Total:	25,941	100%
Universe: Workers 16 years and over		
SF3 - P30		



Commute Time

- 84% of the residents experienced a commute time of under 20 minutes.

Commute Time		
Worked at home	800	3%
Less than 20 Minutes	21,706	84%
20-45 Minutes	2,160	8%
45-59 Minutes	519	2%
60 Minutes or More	756	3%
Total	25,941	100%
Universe: Workers 16 years and over		
SF3 - P31		

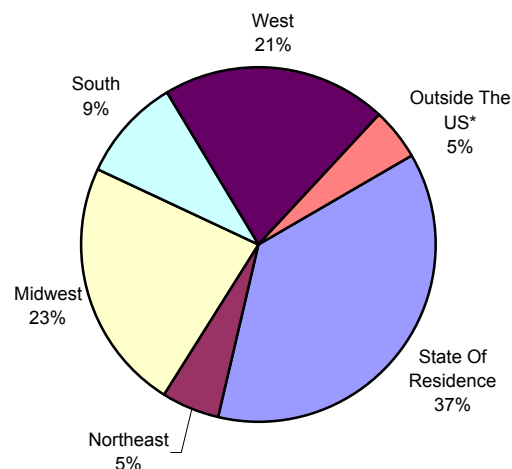


Place of Birth

- 36.9% of residents were born in state.
- 63.1% of residents were born in a different state.
- 4.7% of residents were born outside the United States.

Place of Birth		
State Of Residence	19,486	37%
Northeast	2,826	5%
Midwest	12,153	23%
South	4,998	9%
West	10,842	21%
Outside The US*	2,458	5%
Total:	52,763	100%
Universe: Total population		
* Includes Puerto Rico and U.S. Islands		

SF3 - P21



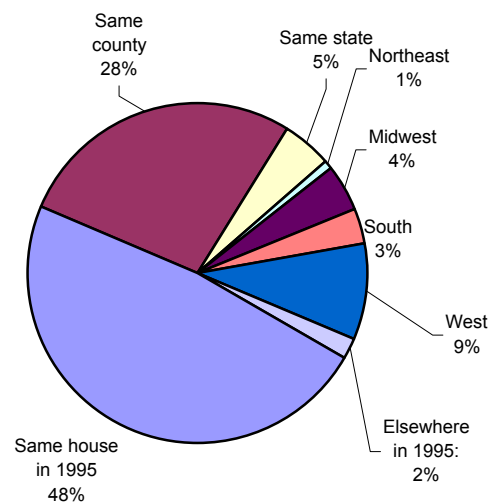
New Residents Since 1995

- 22% of the residents lived in a different county in 1995.
- 18% lived in a different state in 1995.
- 2% lived outside of the country in 1995.

New Residents Since 1995		
Same house in 1995	23,816	48%
Different house in 1995:	25,724	52%
In United States in 1995:	24,795	50%
Same county	13,683	28%
Different county:	11,112	22%
Same state	2,335	5%
Different state:	8,777	18%
Northeast	410	1%
Midwest	2,130	4%
South	1,629	3%
West	4,608	9%
In Puerto Rico or other US Island	31	0%
Foreign country or at sea	898	2%
Total:	49,540	100%

Universe: Population 5 years and over

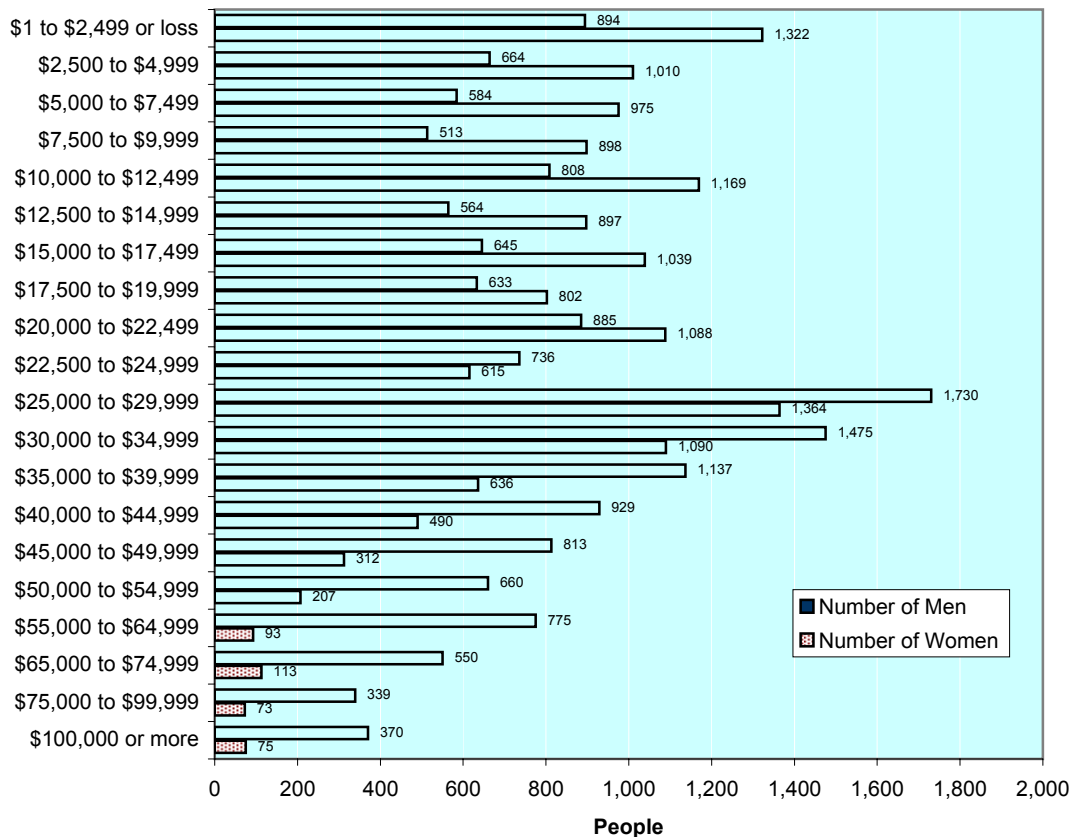
SF3 - P24



Income Distribution

- 66% of the individuals earned less than \$30K. *

- 1% of individuals earned more than \$100K. *



Income Distribution

- The income bracket with the largest number of individuals is "\$25,000 to \$29,999". *

Per Capita Income

- Per Capita Income In 1999 was \$19,809.

	Number of Men	Number of Women	Total	% of Total	% that make less than...	% that make more than...
\$1 to \$2,499 or less	894	1,322	2,216	7%	7%	100%
\$2,500 to \$4,999	664	1,010	1,674	6%	13%	93%
\$5,000 to \$7,499	584	975	1,559	5%	18%	87%
\$7,500 to \$9,999	513	898	1,411	5%	23%	82%
\$10,000 to \$12,499	808	1,169	1,977	7%	29%	77%
\$12,500 to \$14,999	564	897	1,461	5%	34%	71%
\$15,000 to \$17,499	645	1,039	1,684	6%	40%	66%
\$17,500 to \$19,999	633	802	1,435	5%	45%	60%
\$20,000 to \$22,499	885	1,088	1,973	7%	51%	55%
\$22,500 to \$24,999	736	615	1,351	5%	56%	49%
\$25,000 to \$29,999	1,730	1,364	3,094	10%	66%	44%
\$30,000 to \$34,999	1,475	1,090	2,565	9%	75%	34%
\$35,000 to \$39,999	1,137	636	1,773	6%	81%	25%
\$40,000 to \$44,999	929	490	1,419	5%	85%	19%
\$45,000 to \$49,999	813	312	1,125	4%	89%	15%
\$50,000 to \$54,999	660	207	867	3%	92%	11%
\$55,000 to \$64,999	775	93	868	3%	95%	8%
\$65,000 to \$74,999	550	113	663	2%	97%	5%
\$75,000 to \$99,999	339	73	412	1%	99%	3%
\$100,000 or more	370	75	445	1%	100%	1%
Total:	15,704	14,268	29,972	100%		

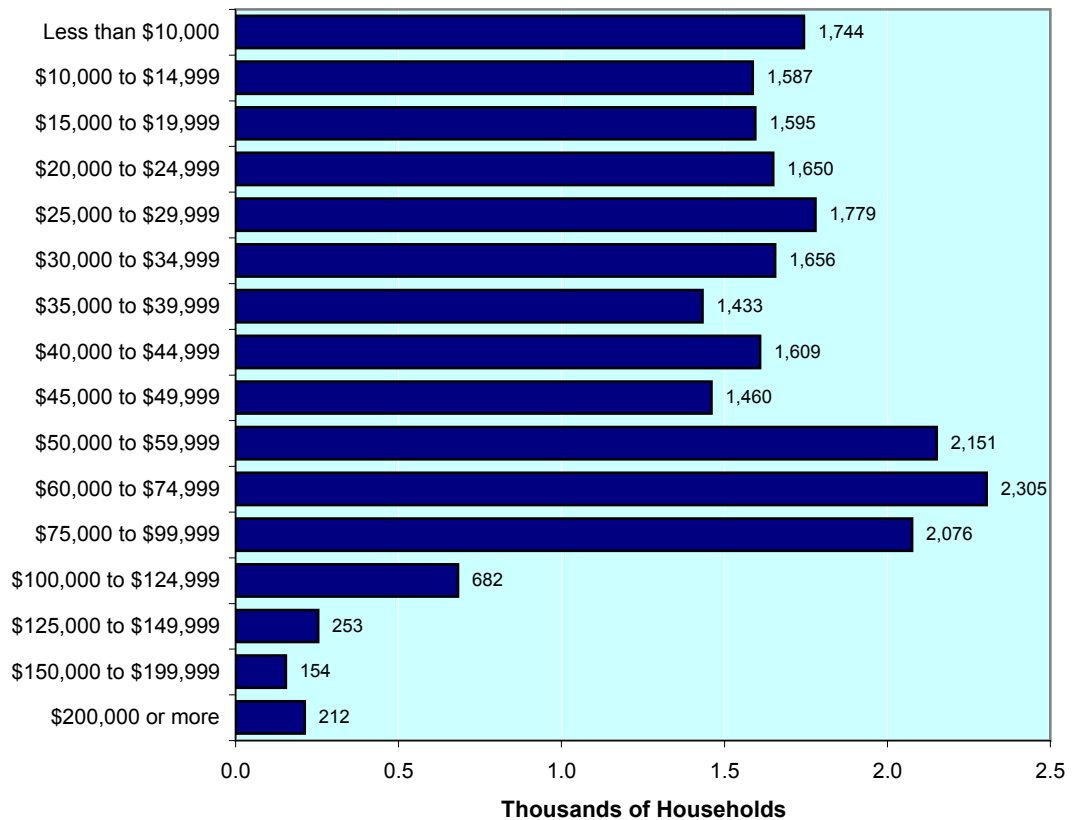
Universe: Population 16 years and over with earnings

SF3 - P82, P84

* Includes full and part-time.

Income Distribution

- In 1999, 37% of households in Cheyenne city, Wyoming earned less than \$30K. *
- In 1999, 6% of households earned more than \$100K. *
- In 1999, for every household that made over \$100K, there were 6.4 households that made under 30K.
- In 1999, the income bracket with the largest number of households is "\$60,000 to \$74,999". *



Median Income

- Median Household Income In 1999 was \$38,856.*

Income Distribution				
	Number of Households	% of Total	% OT Households that make less than...	% OT Households that make more than...
Less than \$10,000	1,744	8%	8%	100%
\$10,000 to \$14,999	1,587	7%	15%	92%
\$15,000 to \$19,999	1,595	7%	22%	85%
\$20,000 to \$24,999	1,650	7%	29%	78%
\$25,000 to \$29,999	1,779	8%	37%	71%
\$30,000 to \$34,999	1,656	7%	45%	63%
\$35,000 to \$39,999	1,433	6%	51%	55%
\$40,000 to \$44,999	1,609	7%	58%	49%
\$45,000 to \$49,999	1,460	7%	65%	42%
\$50,000 to \$59,999	2,151	10%	75%	35%
\$60,000 to \$74,999	2,305	10%	85%	25%
\$75,000 to \$99,999	2,076	9%	94%	15%
\$100,000 to \$124,999	682	3%	97%	6%
\$125,000 to \$149,999	253	1%	98%	3%
\$150,000 to \$199,999	154	1%	99%	2%
\$200,000 or more	212	1%	100%	1%
Total:	22,346	100%		

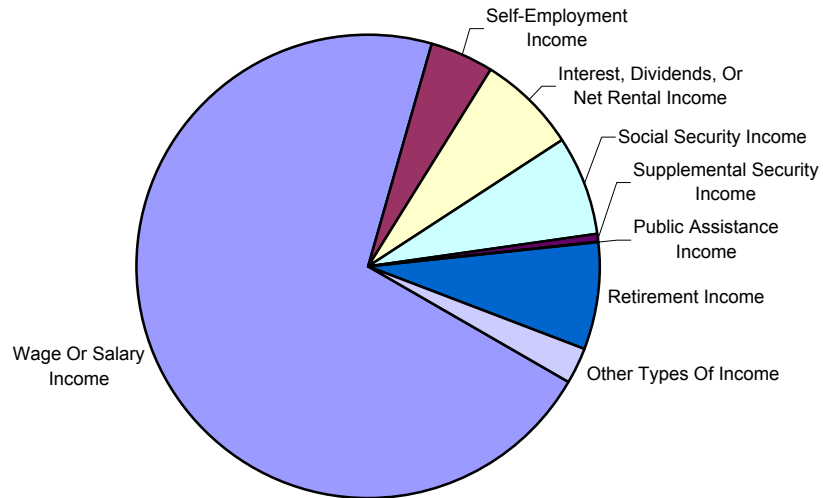
Universe: Households

SF3 - P52, P53

* Includes full and part-time.

Sources of Income

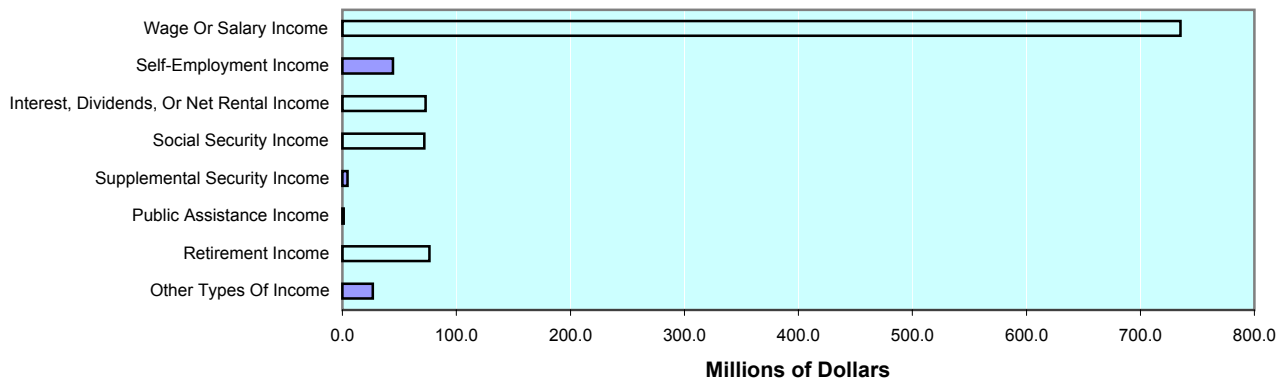
- 71.2% of income was derived from wage or salary income.
- 4.3% of income was derived from self-employment income.
- 75.5% of income was from labor earnings (wages & self-employed income).
- 21.4% of income was from retirement, social security, or from investments.*
- 0.1% of income was derived from public assistance income.



Income Distribution		% of Total
Wage Or Salary Income	\$ 735,189,500	71.2%
Self-Employment Income	\$ 44,238,100	4.3%
Interest, Dividends, Or Net Rental Income	\$ 73,034,300	7.1%
Social Security Income	\$ 71,819,000	7.0%
Supplemental Security Income	\$ 4,384,000	0.4%
Public Assistance Income	\$ 1,047,100	0.1%
Retirement Income	\$ 76,314,700	7.4%
Other Types Of Income	\$ 26,582,100	2.6%
Total*	\$ 1,032,608,800	

Universe: Households

SF3-P68-75



* Note: Income does not include capital gains. See glossary for more information.

Educational Attainment

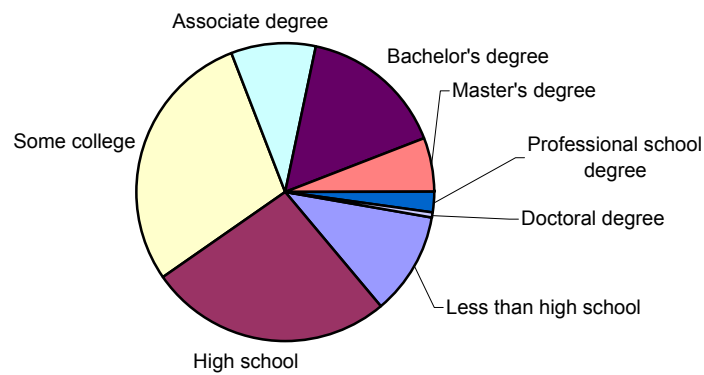
- 11% of residents 25 and over have less than a high school degree.
- 9% of residents have an advanced college degree.
- 25% of residents have a college degree or greater.

Educational Attainment	Number	%
Less than high school	3,879	11%
High school	9,320	26%
Some college	10,208	29%
Associate degree	3,152	9%
Bachelor's degree	5,643	16%
Master's degree	2,041	6%
Professional school degree	805	2%
Doctoral degree	151	0%
Total	35,199	

Universe: Population 25 years and over

Table P37

Educational Attainment



School Enrollment

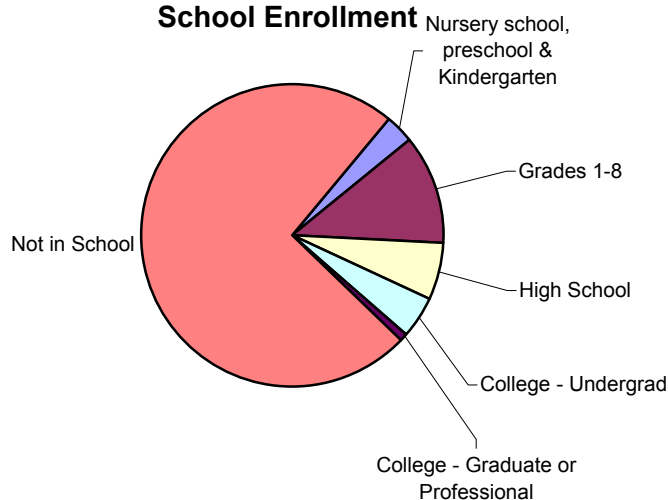
- 5% of residents were enrolled in college, graduate school, or professional school.
- 6% of residents were enrolled in high school.
- 15% of residents were enrolled in nursery school, preschool, Kindergarten, or grade school.

School Enrollment	Number	%
Nursery school, preschool & Kindergarten	1,526	3%
Grades 1-8	5,994	12%
High School	3,154	6%
College - Undergrad	2,128	4%
College - Graduate or Professional	427	1%
Not in School	37,677	74%
Total	50,906	

Universe: Population 3 years and over

Table P36

School Enrollment



Seasonal Workers Workers by Weeks Per Year

- 67.3% of residents worked 50 to 52 weeks per year.

- 20.4% of residents worked less than 40 weeks per year.

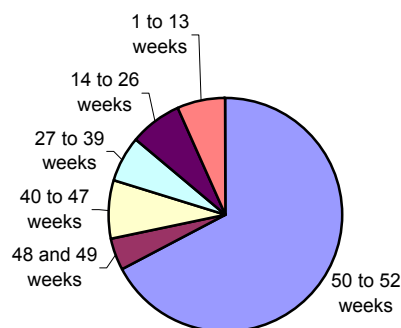
	Female		Male		Total	
	Number	% of Tot	Number	% of Tot	Number	% of Tot
50 to 52 weeks	9,058	63%	11,144	71%	20,202	67%
48 and 49 weeks	613	4%	692	4%	1,305	4%
40 to 47 weeks	1,270	9%	1,114	7%	2,384	8%
27 to 39 weeks	1,055	7%	876	6%	1,931	6%
14 to 26 weeks	1,200	8%	989	6%	2,189	7%
1 to 13 weeks	1,088	8%	903	6%	1,991	7%
Total (Worked in 1999)	14,284	100%	15,718	100%	30,002	100%

Universe: Population 16 years and over

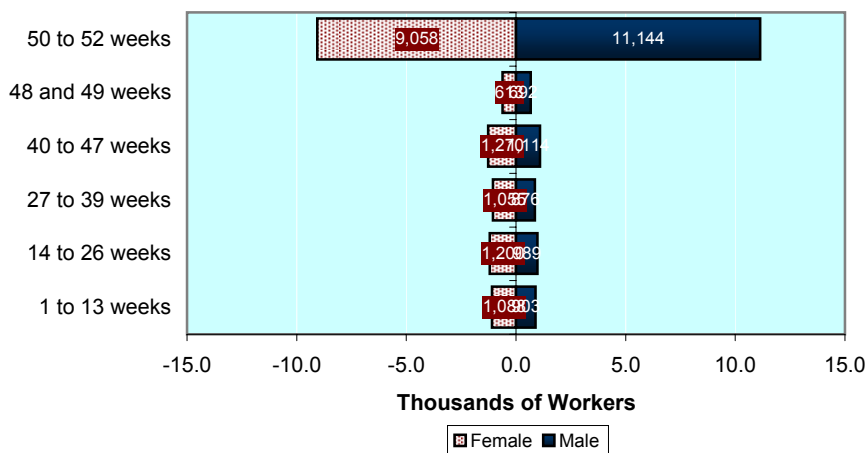
Table P47 - SF3

Percentages are based on the total population aged 16 and over who worked in 1999.

Total (M & F)



Workers by Weeks Worked Per Year



Income by Work Status

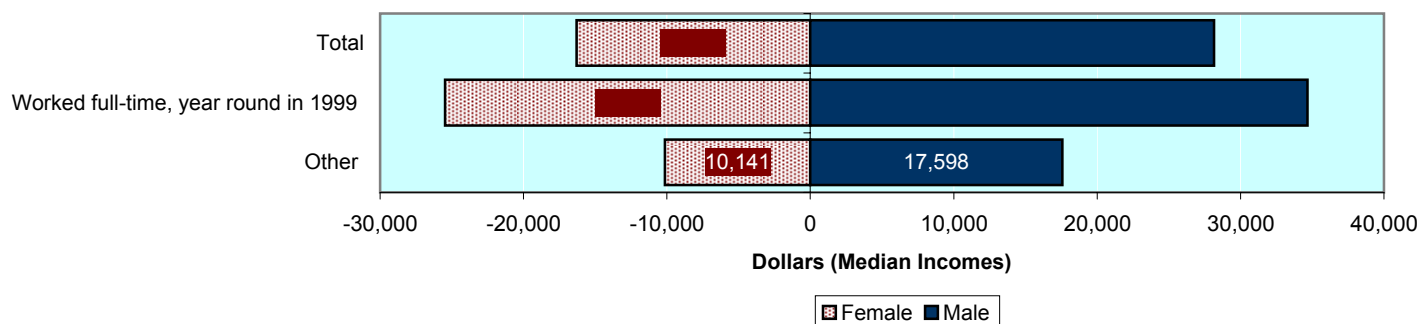
- Part-time workers experience lower incomes.

Median Income by Work Status

	Female	Male
Total	16,300	28,173
Worked full-time, year round in 1999	25,462	34,694
Other	10,141	17,598

Universe: Population 15 years and over with income in 1999.

Table PCT45 - SF3



Workers per Family

- 60% of families had 2 or more workers.

Workers Per Family

	Number	% of Fam.
No workers	1,713	12%
1 worker	3,998	28%
2 workers	7,158	50%
3 or more workers	1,335	9%

Universe: Families

SF3 - P48

Number of Workers Per Family



Full Time/Part Time

- 58% of residents aged 16 and over that worked at least 35 hours per week in 1999.
- Of those who worked, 81% worked at least 35 hours per week in 1999.

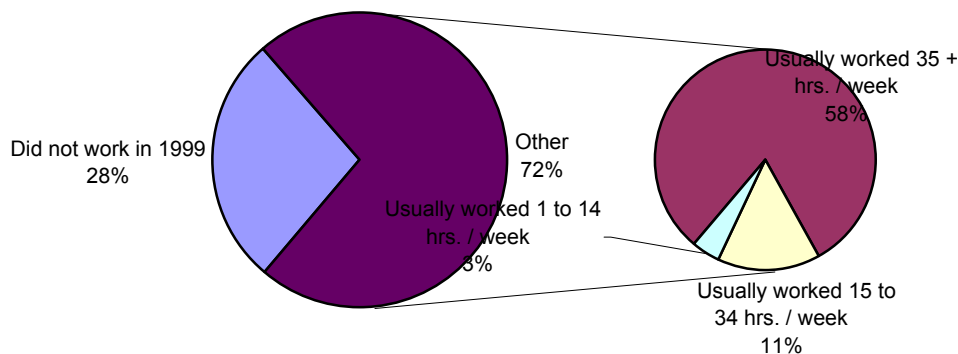
Workers by Hours Per Week

	Number	% of total 16+	% of those who worked
Worked in 1999:	30,002	72%	100%
Usually worked 35 + hrs. / week	24,213	58%	81%
Usually worked 15 to 34 hrs. / week	4,520	11%	15%
Usually worked 1 to 14 hrs. / week	1,269	3%	4%
Did not work in 1999	11,430	28%	
Total (16 and over)	41,432	100%	

Universe: Population 16 years and over

SF3 - P47

Workers by Hours Per Week Worked



Poverty by Age & Sex (Individuals)

- 9% of individuals had income that was below the poverty line in 1999.

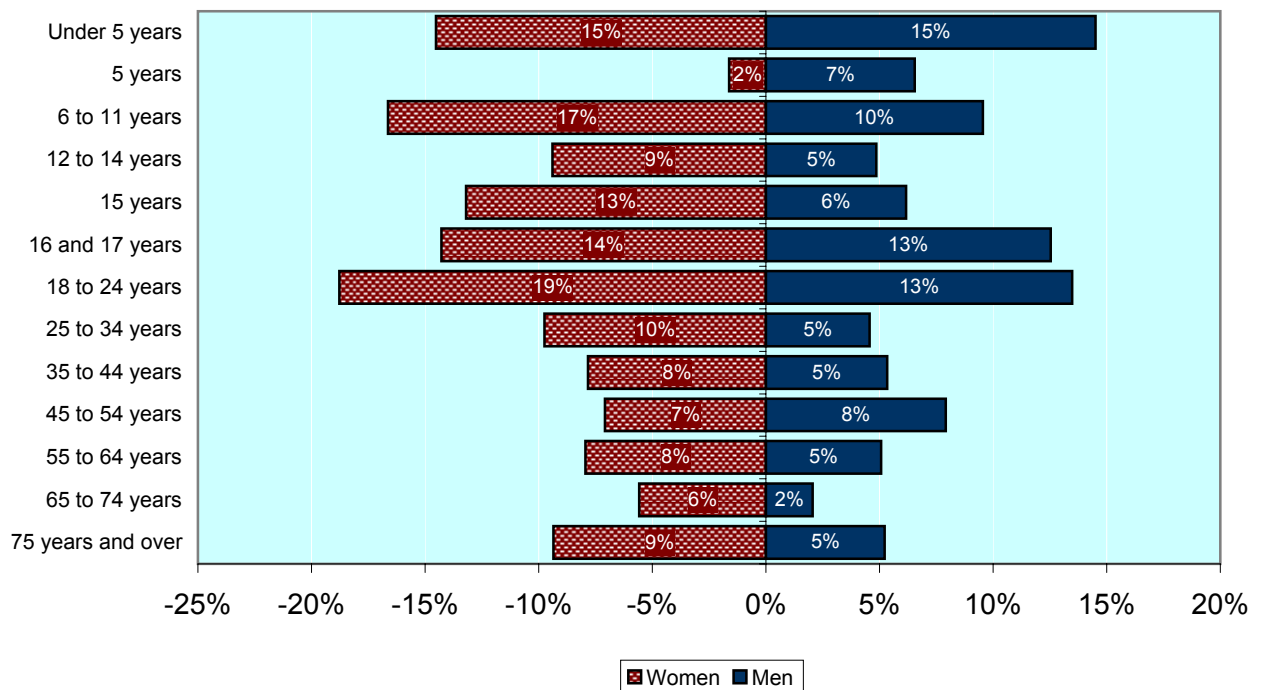
- 12% of individuals under 18 years old lived below the poverty line in 1999.

Poverty by Age & Sex (Individuals)						
	Women		Men		Total	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Income in 1999 below poverty level:						
Under 5 years	210	15%	249	15%	459	15%
5 years	5	2%	18	7%	23	4%
6 to 11 years	330	17%	206	10%	536	13%
12 to 14 years	114	9%	54	5%	168	7%
15 years	52	13%	27	6%	79	10%
16 and 17 years	102	14%	92	13%	194	13%
18 to 24 years	452	19%	307	13%	759	16%
25 to 34 years	345	10%	174	5%	519	7%
35 to 44 years	331	8%	214	5%	545	7%
45 to 54 years	270	7%	296	8%	566	8%
55 to 64 years	187	8%	118	5%	305	7%
65 to 74 years	113	6%	34	2%	147	4%
75 years and over	183	9%	58	5%	241	8%
Under 18 years	813	13%	646	10%	1,459	12%
Over 65 years	296	7%	92	3%	388	6%
Total	2,694	10%	1,847	7%	4,541	9%

Universe: Population for whom poverty status is determined.

SF3 - PCT75A-I

Percent under Poverty by Sex and Age



For more information about how the Census measures poverty:

<http://www.census.gov/hhes/poverty/povdef.html>

or the poverty threshold in 1999:

<http://www.census.gov/hhes/poverty/threshld/thresh99.html>

Poverty by Race and Ethnicity (Individuals)

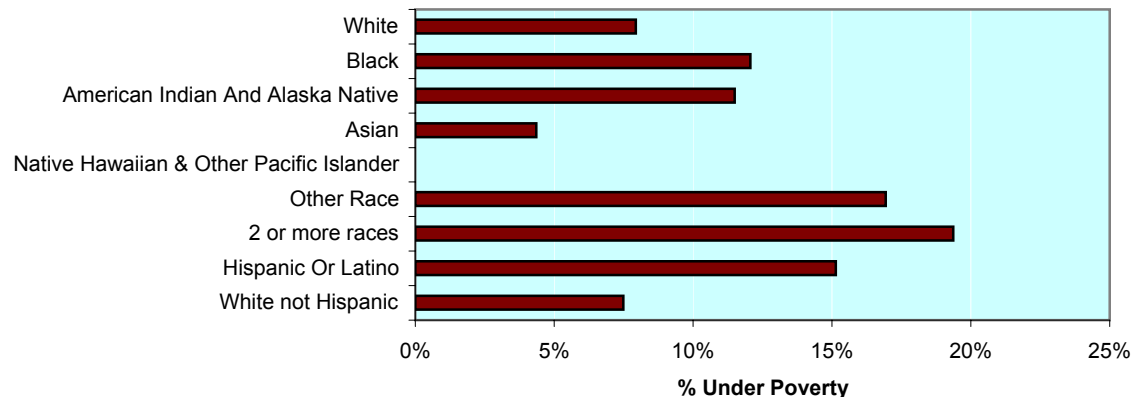
- The race with the highest poverty rate is "2 or more races" (19% were under the poverty line in 1999.)
- The race with the lowest poverty rate is "Native Hawaiian & Other Pacific Islander" (0% were under the poverty line in 1999.)
- Race and Ethnicity are broken out separately. The Ethnicity breakout is separate because Hispanics can be of any race.

Poverty by Race (Individuals)		% of Total	
	Number		
White	3,613	8%	
Black	150	12%	
American Indian And Alaska Native	60	11%	
Asian	22	4%	
Native Hawaiian & Other Pacific Islander	-	0%	
Other Race	390	17%	
2 or more races	306	19%	
Hispanic Or Latino	1,008	15%	
White not Hispanic	3,147	7%	

Universe: Population for whom poverty status is determined.

Table PCT075A-I

Percent Under Poverty by Race or Hispanic



Poverty by Household Type

- The family type with the highest poverty rate is "Female - No Husband - Under 5 years only" (44% were under the poverty line in 1999.)

Families Under Poverty by Household Type						
	Married		Male - No Wife		Female - No Husband	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
With related children under 18 years:	172	3%	83	14%	470	29%
Under 5 years only	53	5%	49	29%	111	44%
Under 5 years and 5 to 17 years	29	3%	0	0%	72	30%
5 to 17 years only	90	3%	34	8%	287	25%
No related children under 18 years	84	1%	32	13%	50	8%
Total	256	2%	115	13%	520	23%
Total (Married, Male and Female)			891	6%		

Universe: Families

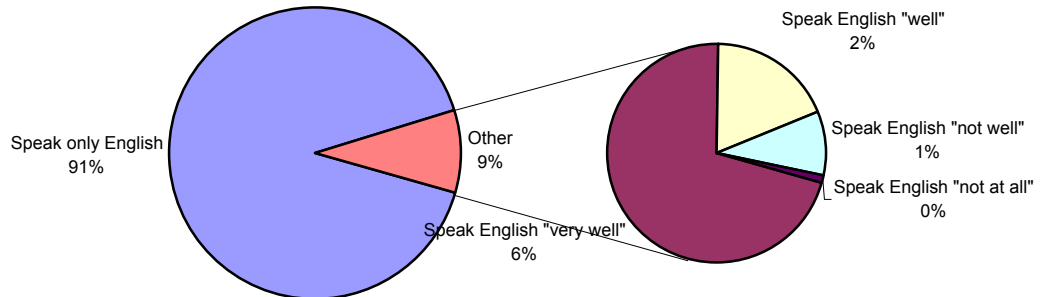
Table P90

Note: The percentages above represent the number of families under the poverty line divided by the total number of families in that category.

Language

- 91% of the population 5 years and over speaks only English.
- 70.7% of the population that speaks something other than English, speaks English "Very Well".

Language English/NonEnglish with NonEnglish Breakout



Universe: Population 5 years and over

SF3 - P19

Urban/Rural

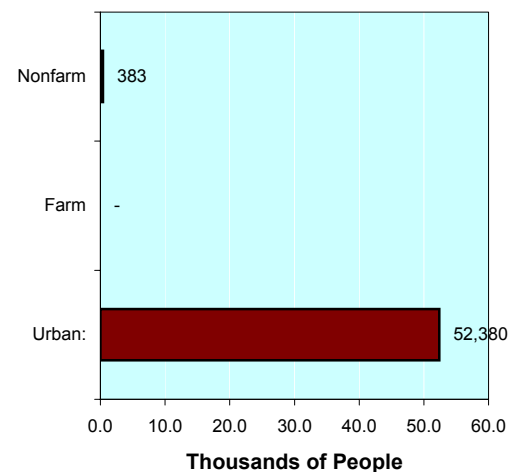
- Cheyenne city, Wyoming has virtually no rural areas.

Rural/Urban Breakout		
	Population	Percent
Total:	52,763	
Urban:	52,380	99%
Rural:	383	1%
Farm	-	0%
Nonfarm	383	1%
Inside urbanized areas	52,380	99%
Inside urban clusters	-	0%

Universe: Total population

SF3 - P5

Rural / Urban Breakout



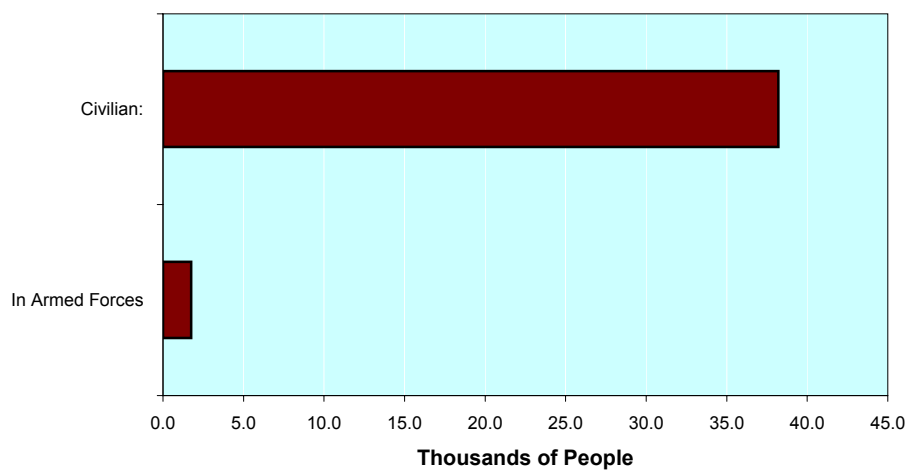
Military / Civilian

- 4.4% of Cheyenne city, Wyoming are in the Armed Forces.

Military / Civilian		
	Population	Percent
In Armed Forces	1,757	4.4%
Civilian:	38,203	95.6%
Veteran	7,581	19.0%
Nonveteran	30,622	76.6%
Total	39,960	100.0%

Universe: Population 18 years and over

SF3 - P39

Military Breakout

The following describes the differences between the two data sources in this profile and has been copied from the U.S. Census website.

<http://www.census.gov/Press-Release/www/2002/sf3compnote.html>

Comparing SF 3 Estimates with Corresponding Values in SF 1 and SF 2

As in earlier censuses, the responses from the sample of households reporting on long forms must be weighted to reflect the entire population. Specifically, each responding household represents, on average, six or seven other households who reported using short forms.

One consequence of the weighting procedures is that each estimate based on the long form responses has an associated confidence interval. These confidence intervals are wider (as a percentage of the estimate) for geographic areas with smaller populations and for characteristics that occur less frequently in the area being examined (such as the proportion of people in poverty in a middle-income neighborhood).

In order to release as much useful information as possible, statisticians must balance a number of factors. In particular, for Census 2000, the Bureau of the Census created weighting areas --geographic areas from which about two hundred or more long forms were completed-- which are large enough to produce good quality estimates. If smaller weighting areas had been used, the confidence intervals around the estimates would have been significantly wider, rendering many estimates less useful due to their lower reliability.

The disadvantage of using weighting areas this large is that, for smaller geographic areas within them, the estimates of characteristics that are also reported on the short form will not match the counts reported in SF 1 or SF 2. Examples of these characteristics are the total number of people, the number of people reporting specific racial categories, and the number of housing units. The official values for items reported on the short form come from SF 1 and SF 2.

The differences between the long form estimates in SF 3 and values in SF 1 or SF 2 are particularly noticeable for the smallest places, tracts, and block groups. The long form estimates of total population and total housing units in SF 3 will, however, match the SF 1 and SF 2 counts for larger geographic areas such as counties and states, and will be essentially the same for medium and large cities.

This phenomenon also occurred for the 1990 Census, although in that case, the weighting areas included relatively small places. As a result, the long form estimates matched the short form counts for those places, but the confidence intervals around the estimates of characteristics collected only on the long form were often significantly wider (as a percentage of the estimate).

SF 1 gives exact numbers even for very small groups and areas, whereas SF 3 gives estimates for small groups and areas such as tracts and small places that are less exact. The goal of SF 3 is to identify large differences among areas or large changes over time. Estimates for small areas and small population groups often do exhibit large changes from one census to the next, so having the capability to measure them is worthwhile.

Detailed documentation about the 2000 Census is available in two large Acrobat .pdf files from the Census Website:

SF1 Documentation 6 Meg <http://www.census.gov/prod/cen2000/doc/sf1.pdf>

SF3 Documentation 7 Meg <http://www.census.gov/prod/cen2000/doc/sf3.pdf>

Following are some excerpts from the sf3.pdf file regarding income (copied from page 1023 of sf3.pdf)

INCOME IN 1999

The data on income in 1999 were derived from answers to long-form questionnaire Items 31 and 32, which were asked of a sample of the population 15 years old and over. "Total income" is the sum of the amounts reported separately for wage or salary income; net self-employment income; interest, dividends, or net rental or royalty income or income from estates and trusts; social security or railroad retirement income; Supplemental Security Income (SSI); public assistance or welfare payments; retirement, survivor, or disability pensions; and all other income.

"Earnings" are defined as the sum of wage or salary income and net income from selfemployment.

"Earnings" represent the amount of income received regularly for people 16 years old and over before deductions for personal income taxes, social security, bond purchases, union dues, medicare deductions, etc.

Receipts from the following sources are not included as income: capital gains, money received from the sale of property (unless the recipient was engaged in the business of selling such property); the value of income "in kind" from food stamps, public housing subsidies, medical care, employer contributions for individuals, etc.; withdrawal of bank deposits; money borrowed; tax refunds; exchange of money between relatives living in the same household; and gifts and lump-sum inheritances, insurance payments, and other types of lump-sum receipts.

Income Type in 1999

The eight types of income reported in the census are defined as follows:

1. Wage or salary income. Wage or salary income includes total money earnings received for work performed as an employee during the calendar year 1999. It includes wages, salary, armed forces pay, commissions, tips, piece-rate payments, and cash bonuses earned before deductions were made for taxes, bonds, pensions, union dues, etc.

2. Self-employment income. Self-employment income includes both farm and nonfarm self-employment income. *Nonfarm self-employment income* includes net money income (gross receipts minus expenses) from one's own business, professional enterprise, or partnership. Gross receipts include the value of all goods sold and services rendered. Expenses include costs of goods purchased, rent, heat, light, power, depreciation charges, wages and salaries paid, business taxes (not personal income taxes), etc. *Farm self-employment income* includes net money income (gross receipts minus operating expenses) from the operation of a farm by a person on his or her own account, as an owner, renter, or sharecropper. Gross receipts include the value of all products sold, government farm programs, money received from the rental of farm equipment to others, and incidental receipts from the sale of wood, sand, gravel, etc. Operating expenses include cost of feed, fertilizer, seed, and other farming supplies, cash wages paid to farmhands, depreciation charges, cash rent, interest on farm mortgages, farm building repairs, farm taxes (not state and federal personal income taxes), etc. The value of fuel, food, or other farm products used for family living is not included as part of net income.

3. Interest, dividends, or net rental income. Interest, dividends, or net rental income includes interest on savings or bonds, dividends from stockholdings or membership in associations, net income from rental of property to others and receipts from boarders or lodgers, net royalties, and periodic payments from an estate or trust fund.

4. **Social security income.** Social security income includes social security pensions and survivors benefits, permanent disability insurance payments made by the Social Security Administration prior to deductions for medical insurance, and railroad retirement insurance checks from the U.S. government. Medicare reimbursements are not included.

5. **Supplemental Security Income (SSI).** Supplemental Security Income (SSI) is a nationwide U.S. assistance program administered by the Social Security Administration that guarantees a minimum level of income for needy aged, blind, or disabled individuals. The census questionnaire for Puerto Rico asked about the receipt of SSI; however, SSI is not a federally administered program in Puerto Rico. Therefore, it is probably not being interpreted by most respondents as the same as SSI in the United States. The only way a resident of Puerto Rico could have appropriately reported SSI would have been if they lived in the United States at any time during calendar year 1999 and received SSI.

6. **Public assistance income.** Public assistance income includes general assistance and Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF). Separate payments received for hospital or other medical care (vendor payments) are excluded. This does not include Supplemental Security Income (SSI).

7. **Retirement income.** Retirement income includes: (1) retirement pensions and survivor benefits from a former employer; labor union; or federal, state, or local government; and the U.S. military; (2) income from workers' compensation; disability income from companies or unions; federal, state, or local government; and the U.S. military; (3) periodic receipts from annuities and insurance; and (4) regular income from IRA and KEOGH plans. This does not include social security income.

8. **All other income.** All other income includes unemployment compensation, Veterans' Administration (VA) payments, alimony and child support, contributions received periodically from people not living in the household, military family allotments, and other kinds of periodic income other than earnings.

Industry Codes (on pages 5 and 6)

[Reprinted from pages 1028-9 of sf3.pdf at http://www.census.gov/prod/cen2000/doc/sf3.pdf.](http://www.census.gov/prod/cen2000/doc/sf3.pdf)

The industry classification system used during Census 2000 was developed for the census and consists of 265 categories for employed people, classified into 14 major industry groups. From 1940 through 1990, the industrial classification has been based on the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) Manual. The Census 2000 classification was developed from the 1997 North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) published by the Office of Management and Budget, Executive Office of the President. NAICS is an industry description system that groups establishments into industries based on the activities in which they are primarily engaged. The NAICS differs from most industry classifications because it is a supply-based, or production-oriented economic concept. Census data, which were collected from households, differ in detail and nature from those obtained from establishment surveys. Therefore, the census classification system, while defined in NAICS terms, cannot reflect the full detail in all categories.

NAICS shows a more detailed hierarchical structure than that used for Census 2000. The expansion from 11 divisions in the SIC to 20 sectors in the NAICS provides groupings that are meaningful and useful for economic analysis. Various statistical programs that previously sampled or published at the SIC levels face problems with the coverage for 20 sectors instead of 11 divisions. These programs requested an alternative aggregation structure for production purposes which was approved and issued by the Office of Management and Budget on May 15, 2001, in the clarification Memorandum No. 2, "NAICS Alternate Aggregation Structure for Use by U.S. Statistical Agencies." Several census data products will use the alternative aggregation, while others, such as Summary File 3 and Summary File 4, will use more detail.

Occupation (SOC)

The occupational classification system used during Census 2000 consists of 509 specific occupational categories for employed people arranged into 23 major occupational groups. This classification was developed based on the Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) Manual: 2000, which includes a hierarchical structure showing 23 major occupational groups divided into 96 minor groups, 449 broad groups, and 821 detailed occupations. For Census 2000, tabulations with occupation as the primary characteristic present several levels of occupational detail.

Some occupation groups are related closely to certain industries. Operators of transportation equipment, farm operators and workers, and healthcare providers account for major portions of their respective industries of transportation, agriculture, and health care. However, the industry categories include people in other occupations. For example, people employed in agriculture include truck drivers and bookkeepers; people employed in the transportation industry include mechanics, freight handlers, and payroll clerks; and people employed in the health care industry include occupations such as security guard and secretary.